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London Offices of THE SUN,
450 West Strand,
All communications should be addressed to FRANK
11. WRITE, 450 Stream, Leadon W. C.

To Abolish Universal Suffrage.

Universal suffrage was established very gradually in this country. The aristocratic, the wealthy, and the self-conceited resisted it from the first; but the Democracy took the case in hand, and the equality of political rights was finally realized.

But the defeated party have never been willing to resign themselves to their defeat. They still long for the privilege which once gave them superiority over the masses of the people; and they are constantly bringing forward devices under one guise or another to restore the epoch of exclusive voting and of class distinctions.

The latest and not the least cunning scheme for this purpose is what is called ballot reform. Under the pretence of insuring the purity of voting they propose to diminish the amount of it by disfranchisingfa considerable proportion of the people and confining the suffrage to those who are either comparatively wealthy or comparatively rich in the blessings of education and culture.

Our esteemed contemporary, the Boston Daily Advertiser, once more admits the suggestion that "the operation of the Australian ballot system results in disfranchising Democrats through their illiteracy, and in strengthening the Republican party."

The recent success of the Republicana in ence more gaining control of the municipal Government of Boston, well known to be a Democratic city, was according to the Daily Admertiner due in a perceptible degree to this "The Australian system," says our learned and able contemporary, " was but a factor in producing this result, an important one it is true, but still only a factor."

No doubt if universal suffrage could be abolished, if the power of the majority to decide elections were taken from them, there would be an end of democracy, and the rule of the minority would be restored. In producing this result the Australian system would doubtless prove to be an important factor: and that is one reason why we are utterly opposed to it.

A Word More About Brazil.

The people of the United States will appre ciate the good sense and caution which have caused the Federal Senate to defer a recognition of the de facto Government of Brazil until we have better means of knowing what we are asked to recognise. The truth, and the whole truth, will soon be brought to light. Despatches intended for our State Department cannot be suppressed or garbled by official censors at Rio de Janeiro, and among our diplomatic and consular representatives in Brazil there must be some qualified, by acquaintance with the Portuguese language and with the political history of the country, to furnish an accurate and intelligible account of the recent revolution. It may be, too, that presently the provisional authorities, who thus far represent nothing but the whim of a revolted army and the frightened acquiescence of a helpless populace, will be shamed into facing the test of the ballot box and allowing the people to pronounce judgment upon

their performances at a general election. It would have been deplorable, both as a dent and as a revelation of incapacity, had the Senate been gulled into approval of a professed republic, which events may speedily prove to have been a sham. In our capacity of universally accepted exemplars and trustees of free institutions, we Americans have nothing to lose and much to gain by circumspection in our attitude toward a movement of suspicious origin and questionable tendencies. We say that the Brazilian revolution is of suspicious origin, because it was avowedly planned and carried out by disaffected officers of the rular army; and we look upon its tenden cles as questionable, because, while pretending to reflect the will of the people, its authors refuse to name a day, however distant. when that will may be declared. It is true that Gen. FONSECA and his confederates style themselves republicans, and it is not the first time that the devil of reaction has quoted the Scripture of progress for his purpose. So far as their acts go, however, they perfectly satisfy the definition of military usurpation, and they evidently mean to prolong the term of arbitrary power to its utmost limit. If Gen. RONSECA and his colleagues were what they pretend to be, the champions and spokesmen of the Brazilian people, they would long since have fixed a date for the election of a Constitutional Convention and of provincial Legislatures. They would not, while proclaiming an extension of the suffrage, turn the gift to ashes in the mouth by refusing to suffer the voters to exercise their franchise.

We are sorry that a Senator so well informed as Mr. Eusris should have tried to draw a parallel between the provisional Government established at Paris on Sept. 4, 1870, and that created by the leaders of revoited regiments at Rio de Janeiro on Nov. 15. 1869. We are not surprised that his coleagues were but little impressed with the tentative analogy. The Paris revolution of Bept. 4, 1870, was not the work of the French armies-of the two surviving, one lay paralysed at Mets and the other had just been trapped at Sedan-it was the desperate upheaval of a betrayed and crippled nation. The Brazilian people, on the other hand, were incomparably better off, before all the powers of Government were selzed by the revolted army, than they are now. Then they had a Constitution; a national assembly in which Liberals commanded an overwhelming majority; provincial Legislatures which assured a large measure of home rule. Now they have no Constitution, no national assembly, no provincial Legislatures; nothing but the irresponsible flat of a junta of dictators. Stripped of all the proofs and instruments of liberty, they are expected to console themselves with the empty name of a republic.

will remind Mr. Eusris where his knowledge of French history might have enabled him to find a more exact and telling analogue. There is indeed a certain likeness between the events of Nov. 15, 1889, at Rio de Janeiro and those that took place in Paris on Dec. 2, 1851. The Paris coup d'était was the work of the army, and of the worst men in it. The blow was struck in the blasphemed name of the republic. The first aggressive act of the successful conspirators was to dissolve the National Assembly Their first apologetic act was to proclaim as extension of the suffrage. Thus far, it will be acknowledged, the parallel is pretty close But here, we own, the lines diverge. Louis NAFOLEON had the courage of his pretensions. He was not afraid to let the people use the franchise which he gave them. The very day which witnessed the suspension of the French Constitution saw the French people called upon, at a date less than three weeks disjant, to declare by their votes whether the Peris coup of day met with their

approval. It is six weeks since Gen. For-SECA and his confederates overthrew the whole structure of national and local government in Brazil, yet they have not even named a day when the roters may have the privilege of returning members to a Constitutional Convention or to provincial Legislatures.

Time, which tries all things, may be trusted to reveal the true inwardness of the Brazilian revolution. Nowhere on this earth is the establishment of a genuine republic so sure to be acclaimed with fervor as it is in the United States. But in our eyes the title of republic is too sacred to be made the maak, decoy, and catchword of military usurpers.

The Coming Influenza.

It is quite possible that the epidemic of influenza, now prevalent in certain parts of the Old World, will soon make its appearance in this country; although the approach of such a disease is not usually heralded by a few isolated cases, such as have been described as occuring within the past few days. As a rule, the epidemic, starting from a certain point-many epidemics have first appeared in Russia-travels, sometimes quite rapidly and sometimes very slowly, until it has traversed an immense area, and dies out at some point far distant from its apparent origin. If the epidemic should attack the city of New York, it is probable that great numbers of persons would be affected simultaneously; the disease would run its course in individual cases in from three to six or eight days, and the epidemic would probably continue from four to eight or ten weeks This at least is the course which the history of previous epidemics would lead us to expect; but the later epidemics have usually been much milder than those of former years. The exciting cause of the disease undoubtedly is atmospheric, but its exact nature has not been ascertained. There are evidences that the disease is slightly conagious; but contagion is a factor of little importance as regards its propagation. If the micrococcus described by SEIPERT, in 1884, be shown to be characteristic of influenza, this fact will have an important bearing upon the treatment of the disease. It is almost certain, however, that the disase is due to the presence of a microbe in troduced through the air passages.

An attack of influenza is very like an ordinary bronchitis which has been preceded by a cold in the head. The main point of difference is that the fever, general sense of discomfort, and depression of the system. are much greater than is warranted by the local trouble. In point of fact, the characteristic symptoms of influenza are seldom if ever seen except during an epidemic. If the epidemic should prevail in this city, no one affected would find any difficulty in very speedily recognizing the fact.

While an epidemic may, in general terms be called mild or severe, as the case may be, in all epidemics individual cases vary immensely as regards severity. Unless complicated with some inflammatory disease, in fluenza is seldom fatal; but relapses may occur during the same epidemic, and one attack does not secure immunity for the future. A mild case is usually preceded by a sense of languor and general discomfort, which may last for a day or two; there is then a tickling sensation in the nose and throat, soon followed by acute inflammation most prominent in the nose or in the form of a severe cold in the head. There is always more or less headache, which sometimes is intense, and some irregular fever. A general bronchitis is developed soon after the inflammation of the mucous membrane of the nose. In very mild cases the disease may run its course in three or four days, but the usual duration is seven or eight days. In this form the disease is attended with no danger, but there is very great discomfort and those afflicted often are confined to the bed for several days. In nearly all cases there is remarkable nervous depression, with low spirits and neuralglas, denoting considerable general disturbance of the system In severe cases the attack is usually sud-

den and may begin with a chill, followed by high fever, intense nervous depression, se vere neuralgic pains, headache, and even delirium. Still, even these cases, when uncomplicated, are rarely fatal. The complication most likely to occur is broncho oneumonia, which may intervene early in the disease. Ordinary pneumonia, when it occurs, is observed in the later stages of the disease. Inflammation of the small bronchial tubes, or capillary bronchitis, a very serious complication, may oc cur. Ædema of the lungs is another occasional complication. Serious or fatal complications, however, seldom occur, except in

old or debilitated persons.

If a sudden epidemic of influenza should make its appearance, it is probable that a large number of persons would be simul taneously affected, many of whom might not be able to secure early medical advice. It would be important for all to avoid excesses or other depressing influences, and to be careful to protect the body from cold. An ordinary "cold," at the time of an epidemic, would certainly predispose to the disease. Attention to the general health would in many instances secure exemption, and would certainly render the system better able to resist the disease should it occur. The first indication of a severe cold in the head, especially if preceded by languor, a sense of fatigue, headache, and symptoms of nervous depression, should be met by prompt and vigorous measures of treatment. No epidemic of influenza has occurred since physiclans have fully recognized the importance of antiseptic remedies in cases of disease due to micro-organisms, so that experience as regards the use of such remedies is as yet imperfect. Safe measures of this kind, however, may be employed before a physician is consulted; and it is probable that such measures may suffice in many cases, and the disease may thus be rendered mild and even trivial in its character.

On the first appearance of the characterstic symptoms a full dose of quinine should be taken. In an adult without any constitutional peculiarity unfavorable to the action of quinine the first dose should be twenty grains; after this ten grains may be taken three times a day, unless there should be intense ringing in the ears, with some impairment of hearing. An attempt should also be made to destroy the microbe by local applications. These may be made to the nose and throat. A snuff made of a drachm and a half of powdered sugar, a drachm and a half of roasted coffee, finely powdered, and three grains of menthol, thoroughly mixed. should be used. This should be drawn into the nostrils, if possible, as far back as the throat, every hour or half hour, or even oftener. This may be used as freely as desired. A gargle of one drachm of borax, one drachm of sailcylic acid, one fluid ounce of glycerine, and seven ounces of rose-water hould be used three or four times in the day. At night ten grains of Dover's powder, with hot drinks and abundant bed-clothing to promote perspiration, will be useful.

Influenza, or la grippe, as it is called by the French, is by no means an agreeable visitor, but there are no known sanitary measures by which its advent can be preverted. Becent epidemics have been an invalid to his favorite physician." so mild that it is hardly probable that it. The tallor, like the physician, cautiously

would prostrate a community as it did in former years. In the epidemic of 1729-80 more than sixty thousand persons were ill with the disease in Vienna. The same influence has also extended to domestic animals, especially horses, in the form of an epizoötic. Although the disease may attack a great many persons, and, of itself, is seldom fatal, it is nearly always the case during an epidemic that the general rate of mortality is largely increased.

The New Reformation of Calvinism. Col. SHEPARD of the Mail and Erpress is a Presbyterian of the strictest orthodoxy, uncompromising and relentless. Therefore he has deemed it to be his duty to cry sloud, demanding the expulsion of Prof. CHARLES A. Briggs from the faculty of the Union

Theological Seminary, one of the foremos

of the Presbyterian schools of divinity. The Colonel is shocked by what he regard as a tendency in the teachings of the professor toward the acceptance of the theory of future probation. We cannot deny that they seem to have such a tendency, and that the theological views of the Professor are generally at variance with the Presbyterian standards of faith. He calls for the "reconstruction of theology," says that "a new Reformation is necessary," that there are even errors of doctrine in the Westminster standards and the great creeds of the Reformation," that, as a matter of fact, "modern Presbyterianism has departed from the Westminster standards all along the line," and that the "whole doctrine of sanctification is in confusion."

He also applies to the Bible a sort of criticiam which, if generally adopted among Christians, would tend to the total destruction of their faith in the inspiration of the Scriptures. "The Pentateuch," he says, "is composed of four parallel narratives, with four codes of legislation." "There is such a thoroughgoing difference" between their theology "that it is simply impossible that they should have come from the same original author." Yet the Presbyterians have been taught to believe that GoD alone is their author, speaking through Moszs actual and incontestable verities, and relating exact facts and realities. Moreover Prof. Briggs admires the opening chapters of Genesis as a "poem," an "epic," containing "brief, g simple, and charming stories of the origin and early his-tory of mankind," bearing "traces of great antiquity," and "doubtless handed down for many generations in un written tradition ere they were committed to writing by the sacred writers." But Genesia so regarded is not the Genesis which devout Presbyterians have read as the inspired Word of Gop, to alter which or detract from which is mortal sin. Poetry is the work of the human imagination. Genesis they have bowed down before as coming from the Divine Author, who knows clearly, exactly, and absolutely what the imagination can only grope after. The theory of future probation so strenuously objected to by Col. SHEPARD, is suggested when Prof. BRIGGS criticises Protestant theologians for insisting "on determining the fate of men immediately after death without regard to the doctrine of the

middle state." But despite these views, and despite the Colonel's demand for his expulsion, the professor remains in the Union Theological Seminary, occupying the important chair of Hebrew and cognate languages. He not only remains, but he also continues to be the most opular, the most beloved, and the most influential of all the faculty. The Christian Union for last week gives a sketch of his life, accompanied by his portrait, exhibiting the countenance of a serious and scholarly man. "He is splendid in his courage, sincerity, and devotion to truth," says our orthodox contemporary. "What to him is true fills his eye to the exclusion of everything else. As a teacher he awakens the enthusiasm and affection of his pupils. One of them recently remarked: 'Our class would die for Dr. Briggs.' He is one of those men to whom the Church of a coming generation will build a prophet's tomb."

For the very reason that Col. SHEPARD ienounces him. Prof. Briggs obtains the ad niration of the Presbyterian students of theology. Formerly he would have been burned at the stake as the author of damnable heresies; now he is applauded by an orthodox paper as a prophet and a sage. Surely the new Reformation which he re gards as necessary has already begun.

The Modern Tailor.

THE SUN'S recent publication of Mr. HENRY TURNER'S portrait, dressed like MoGINTY in his best suit of clothes, has given to our esteemed contemporary, the Sartorial Art Journal, just that degree of assurance which it needed to declare frankly the interesting change which has been developed in the relation between the public and the tailors. This evening costume of Mr TURNER's we interpreted as evidence that our clothes makers have so risen in social importance, habits of authority, and artistic confidence that they can now appear as rivals to the accustomed ar biters of fashion, the King or other royal dudes, who up to this time have inspired and directed the cutting of our coats. The plping of their President's legs in a pair of lavender trousers instead of the usual sable, was an innovation that left no room for doubt that the National Association of Tailors had re solved to strike for independence of the old and recognized foreign influences, as well as of the domestic sentiment which has been accustomed to look with contempt upon the presumption that fashions should be imposed and regulated by the tailor.

Our revelation of this movement has drawn from our tailor contemporary the statement that the gulld have "noticeably determined the fashions for men's dress for at least ten years." A frock coat, it is acknowledged, is a frock coat wherever made, but to-day the "expression" given to this garment by the artists of New York rather than those of London, is followed all over America, and with popular approval. Other great cities, such as Philadelphia, or Boston, or Chicago, also originate styles that are widely accepted, not only here, but to a certain extent, abroad. This revolution in the tailor's art may even be called intercontinental, for under it the authority until lately enjoyed by the Prince of Wales, once the undisputed ruler of men's dress for England and America, has been transferred to this side of the ocean, although when here, instead of appearing in the caprices of some powerfully influential swell, it is vested in a national council of experts. Our American tailors "dictate far more than they are dictated to about correct dress." Many of them are declared to be " peculiarly fitted by nature, experience, and social position" for the exertion of such influence; and so they are "slowly but surely be coming the arbiters of gentlemen's dress." The majority, and a large majority, too, of our best dressers"-we still quote from this mouthpiece of the professionhave come to realize that a first-class tailor can be safely trusted to dress them properly, and for this reason they entrus themselves to him with the confidence of experiments, and, "little by little, inuntil be at length evolves a new style.

troduces new features and slight changes,

Such is now the genesis of fashion We therefore convey to the public the satisfying assurance that the national tailor is all right, and that his rule is growing. But may we be pardoned for a little curiosity? How soon must such of us as are men step into President Tunner's lavender trousers

The Labor Party.

With the appointment of several minor eaders of the Labor party to Federal offices. the Labor movement, which began in 1886, passes out of practical politics. HENRY GRORGE polled 68,110 votes for Mayor in 1886. He polled 37,377 votes in the city for Secretary of State to 1887. Col. JAMES JACQUEMINOT COOGAN polled 9,809 votes for Mayor in 1888. It was charged at that time that the Labor party was working with the Republicans to elect HARRISON and to take away Democratic votes from the two Democratic candidates for Mayor. With the applications of the Labor leaders for office this charge may be considered as proved. This ends the party. It may keep up an existence and name, and even rent rooms, but it cannot again poll enough votes to

amount to anything. A labor movement loses its strength and soherency as soon as its leaders make combinations with other parties, or as soon as they go in for office. The great strength of GEORGE'S campaign in 1886 came both from its novelty, and because he was the only candidate nominated. When a full ticket was nominated in 1887, the dissatisfied, who wanted office, or who were not contented in other ways, split off and ran a campaign of their own. In 1883 the split was emphasized still more, and the party crumbled. In 1889 it only appeared

among the scattering. The Labor party still continues, but the voters do not continue with it. Formerly it had several offices in the Cooper Union along the Third avenue side. One room was for the Anti-Poverty Society, another was for the Land and Labor League, and in a third set the local political business was carried on. All these offices have been given up, except the one which bears on its door the inscription, "Anti-Poverty Society." This society still exists, and will doubtless continue to exist for a while longer. The movement, as it is called, is in charge of JOHN MCMACKIN, J. J. BEALIN and other gentlemen, whose good fortune has entrenched them in Federal posts, who can thus afford to keep up the

emblance of an organization. These gentlemen think that they elected HARRISON. We shall not deny that they did. Their vote off and on was enough to be counted; but the same thing might be said of any Republican leader in the State. In a close election where a change of fifty-five one-hundredths of one percent, or seventytwo hundred votes, would change the result, any number of men may rise up and claim that they did it. The few voters left in the Labor party have made this claim. They want Federal offices, and a few of them have got satisfaction.

Workingmen's political organizations weaken when the leaders take office. This does not apply to other political organizations. It may weaken the leaders to take office or to seek for office, but it does not weaken the organization. A proper amount of offices distributed through an organization gives to their occupants the time and freedom to devote themselves to politics and to building up the organization. If the selection of these men is made with care and skill, a cohesive organization can be maintained. This has been shown time after time. The old Republican machine was an example. So were the Democratic factions Patronage improperly applied weakens party, but properly applied it gives strength. It is the difference between the administra-

tion of medicine by a skilled physician and by a quack. One cures, the other kills. There is a dearth of practical sense in th Labor party, just as there is a dearth of sound ideas in its philosophy.

Among all the scientific achievements of our time there is perhaps none that will appear more admirable in future ages than this that we have made the elements of which the earth, the sun, and the stars are composed write down their signatures for identification. This has been accomplished by means of spectral analysis.

The spectrum of any substance is its sign manual in characters that cannot be counterfeited. The astronomer can place the spec trum of iron beside the spectrum of the sun and when he sees the absolute coincidence of line after line down to the finest strokes he has visual evidence of the existence of iron in the sun which no logical mind can resist In the same manner he can make hydrogen calcium, sodium, nickel, and many other substances reveal their presence in the glow ing atmosphere of the solar orb. Then he can extend the process to the stars, and though these may be millions of millions of miles away, yet the tell-tale lines in their spectra inform him that some of these same dements are blazing in those remote regions of space. Even nebulæ and comets are made to reveal their component elements in a similar way.

This same wonderful method of analysis enables the chemist to detect the existence of substances so minute in quantity, and so difficult to be disentangled from their surroundings, that his operations in this respect have almost assumed the appearance of magic. In short, no one can understand the modern progress of science on the earth and in the heavens without some knowledge of the principles of spectral analysis, and we print on another page of THE SUN to-day a clear and comprehensive account of it, showing how it was developed, in what manner, it proceeds, and what its greatest achievements have been. The story is most interesting, and the reader who carefully peruses it will have a better knowledge of the spectrum and its revelations than the majority of college graduates obtain in their four years of study.

In Russia, as in France, it is called the prippe; in Iceland it is quef; in the Farce Islands, kruges, and in Vienna, blitzkajarrh. We call it Grip here, and we shall also call grip" about every cough, cold, saceze, ache, or pain with which Providence shall bless us or the next three weeks. There is nothing like being fashionable.

Drop a quinine pill in the slot and test your grippe.

A capital newspaper is the Daily Commercial just established at Memphis. Tenn., with Mr. J. M. KRATING as its chief editor. He is a brilliant man of high sharacter. who knows his business.

From the Chicago Pribune.

How about the hip pocket?" inquired the "I want it large enough for a pocket pistol," said the "Yes, sir; Kentucky, sir, or Maine?"

Heavier Ones Needed. Gazzam-I see that a lighthouse on the shore of Lake Michigan has been blown away by a gale. Mrs. Gazanu....Wall, I think the Government ought to teep building light houses and build heavier ones.

THE BEST OF THEIR KIND Plans and Hide to be Asked for the Large

Armor-clad and the Largest Unarmor Cruiser Yet Authorized by Congress. WASHINGTON, Dec. 21 .- The long delay i naturing the designs for the 7,500-ton steelclad fighting ship and the 5,800-ton protected ruiser has at last been ended, and the Navy Department has gone sufficiently far with its plans to announce all their essential features and dimensions. Perhaps some sense of the inappropriateness of asking Congress for eighteen more vessels, about half of them bigger and costlier than any ever yet constructed for the navy, while at the same time four great vessels, three of them to be armor olad, still remain authorized yet with plans unfinished, has lately hurried along the bureat work. At all events, it was resolved to decide on all the main points of two of these four ves sels, in order that contractors who wished to bid on their own designs, embodying the same points, as well as, or instead of, on the department's plans, might have time enough to make the necessary preparations.

The new armored ship is the largest ret undertaken in this country. The Maine and the Texas are both heavier than the Puritan. while the Maine, which is the larger of the two will probably have about 850 tons less disof the provision made for the latter is seen in fixing the limit of cost at \$8,500,000. guns, while the Maine is to cost only \$2.844. Undoubtedly, however, the bidding will be well within the limit, as the requirements or armor are moderate. The steel on her side is to be 11 inches thick, and on the gun turrets 10% inches, just as in the Maine. The steel curved protective dock is to have only a maximum thickness of three inches, diminishing to two at the ends, beyond the machinery and magazines.

curved protective dock is to have only a maximum thickness of three inches, diminishing to two at the ends, beyond the machinery and magazines.

In battery power a gain is made, as she is to carry four 11-inch guns, while the Maine carries four 10-inch. Half a dozen 4-inch rapid fire guns are substituted for the same number of 6-inch ordinary guns in the Maine. This increase in the calibre of the big guns is not so great, however, as had been expected, the original intent being, to put four 12-inch guns into the new vessel. But there is a reaction just now in England from the crass for big guns on shipboard, and its effects are felt here, with rather more reason, too, as we have never yet built even 11-inch guns. The Maine in her secondary battery has 21 Hotchkiss and fire guns and revolving cannon and 4 Gatlings; the new cruiser will have 16 Hotchkiss and 8 Maxim guns. The torpedo tubes and supplies are about equivalent in the two vessels. The required speed will be the same, 17 knots. On the whole, the idvance from the Maine and the Texas, which was originally authorized to have about 5,000" tons displacement, is not so marked in the 7,500-ton ship as had been predicted, and conservatism is the feature.

The 5,300-ton cruiser is in some respects the more interesting of the two new ships, because she may be the last of our fast yeasels for several years to come. Secretary Tracy has not asked for any big unarmered cruisers like the Baltimore and Chicago, and has demanded in addition to the armorelade only small gunboats of from 800 to 1,300 tons, which of course cannot reach very high speed. In his annual report he has also laid down as his programme for his entire term the procuring of a great fleet of armore-diad and choict orpedo boats. This 5,300-ton ship is accordingly the outlarge unarmored vessel not now under construction which we can count upon for some years to come. Fortunately she is likely to be the queen of her type. To begin with she is to have 800 tons more displacement than the Chicago, now the

least a climar will have been reached with the 5,000-ton ship.

Next to her speed, the chief point to note in this vessel is the thickness of her steel protective deck, which like that of the Reina Regente is 4% inches on the aloping sides over the engines and boilers, and 2 inches on the flat parts, where the Reina Regente has 8 inches. In her battery the 5,800-ton vessels less ambitious than in her speed. Her largest guns are 8-inch, and where the Chicago and the Baltimore have 5-inch guns she has 4-inch; but these latter are rapid-fire. She has an advantage over other unarmored cruisers in the excellent protection given to all her guns by armor barbettes and shields. With these two vessels provided for, the Thomas monitor and the harbor defence ram will be the only remaining vessels to be constructed of the many authorized by the Fiftieth Congress.

TO EDUCATE PARENTS

A Society to Pit the Heads of Families for the Guldance and Management of Their Young. From the Pall Hall Gazette

The draft prospectus of the Parents' National Educational Union now lies before us. On the Coumit are the names of five Bishops and their wives, the suscomary list of benevolent peers and peercases, and not prospectus sets forth that while all other bodies of workers, whether of hand or brain, enjoy the help and profit of association, yet parents, with the resson ity of the world's future resting upon them, ase left to do their work, each pair by themselves, rarely getting so much as a word of sympathy, counsel, greacouragement. There are no colleges, associations, classes. lec tures for parents, or those of an age to become parents There is no literature for parents, no register of psycho-logical or physical discoveries in shild assure, no record of successful treatment of naughty children, not even a standard of beautiful child life (reduced to words, that

the P. N. E. U. va changer tout ceta. There are to be mothers' meetings, mixed perens' meetings, gevernesses' meetings, and nursery-majds' meetings. There is to be a house of education for isdies intending to be come mothers. Last, but not least there is to be an issu of P. N. E. U. tracts, and the unon is to run two organ of its own, a high-class magazine "for sultivated parents" and the Parents' Priotd, presumably for unou sivated parents.
Such, in brief, is the scheme of the new society, and

the welcome that it has found in many quarters proves that it does at least attempt to meet a certain want

The Rookwood Potteries.

The Rookwood Potteries of Cincinnati were stablished several years ago by Mrs. Maria Longworth Storer for the purpose of affording an artistic and lucra tive occupation to young girls and wemen compelled to work for their bving. Mrs. Storer spent a great deal of money on the kilns and workshops, en materials, and on skilled labor from abroad, and she found plenty of girls ready to work and take their wares home on Saturdays. In the process of selection which naturally custed the poorer workers gave way to those who developed tasts, ability to draw and model, and an actual and intelligent to evercome, grace and originality of design encouraged and a sertain and hopeful artistic standard established All the same it was expensive. Year after year clapsed, and, although the public was neither indifferent nor ungenerous, the deficit was heavy.

hrs. Storer was not daunted. She worked eight hours aday with her designers and modellers, superintended the mixture of the clays and the working of the kilns. Within the last few years this work has been rewarded. The market for the Rockwood pottery has breadened and grown in about the proportion in which the pettery itself has improved. It is the most artistic and cred-itable ceramic work that has yet been preduced in this country, and that it is now a paying industry is a guarantee that it will presently expand into a ver mportant industry. The falence of Cincinnati can not hold its own in technical particulars with the best Eng-lish and Continental glasse, while the special direction of Mrs. Storer's endeavor has imparted to it a distinct and interesting character that is wholly its own. The ects are graceful in design and the colors of encood ng variety and brilliancy.

Where Widows De Congregate.

Washington is getting to be a great place to widews. Poor widews manage to get into the depart-ments as cierks or copyists, while rich widews come here to live in the hopes of picking up some army or navy officer or unsophisticated Congressman. Women in black, with dashing dangerous cyes shining under-neath the long veils, are as common on the atreets of Washington as young dandles with hig cames, one giove on and the other hanging over the case at the regula-tion angle. In the Langbam Rotel here, a sort of family hotel, accommodating perhaps fifty or pixty guests

Harper's Magazine for January appeared yestorday. It is up to its programme and nothing more can be said. The article on Jamaica, with its illustra-tions, conveys exactly the information that is desired. There is an illustrated essay upon the Russian army by a Bussian General. Mrs. L. C. Lillie writes upon the sartier development of American painting see Unstrated by Thomas Cole and W. S. Mount. Mr. Lafeadio Rears furnishes the commencement of a new crools neval.
Miss Anna C. Brackett discusses ladies' bestemments;
Miss Moquoti tella a ghost story. Mr. John Heard Mrs.
Stoddard, Gayaria Mr. Andrew Long, and Mrs. Lethrop
are also among the contribution, and there is an excellens flinairated article upon the big heavest of Sparses.

WHAT WE ARE ALL TALKING AROUS.

A Hitle ragazoutills, who had lest one of his legs, hopped around on a crutch one rainy afternoon last wask at the surper of Broadway and Park place. His shee was seen, and it was natural to surpose that the shee was seen, and if was natural to suppose that to feet testing it was wet. The boy was determined that there should be no question about this, for he hopped from one puddie to another, and stood in each until the

there should on so the content, and stood in each until the water began to once out of the shoe. Everal other gamins played around with him. At times they tried to pull him down, but he was very quick and had a way of bringing his cratch down on their shoulders that made them wary about coming within his reach. Suddenly he stopped and said:

"I feel hungry. Goess I want somethin' to eat."
He left his companions playing in the street, hopped up onto the sidewalk, and accested the first man that came along. The man looked at his crippied condition and gave him a dime. The next man fambled in his pocket and brought out a copper. The third and fourth paid no attention to him. He gave it up then and came back to his companion, tossing the money he had resack to his companions, tessing the money he had recoived as though this was no unusual cocurrence. "Gain' to leave you fallows," he said; "goin' to get

"anne beef and beans." As he hebbied away the other boys looked at him with As he boosed a yea.

"You their ayea.

"Goah," said one of them, "it's great to be one-legged.

"Goah," said one of them.

You don't have to work and you get more money, to The others nodded secont.

Shortly after noon on last Saturday a carriage drove up to the corner of Mail street and Broadway and stopped there. Its sole occupant was a stock hard featured man who looked around with an air of nathor-ity. Presently a lot of the men who were at work digning up Broadway came up to the carriage and wait-ed there while the man took out a book containing a list of names and numbers. The men suspeed forward one by one, and as each gave his number the man looked into the book and onled the name corresponding with it. Then the laborer handed up a ticket showing the number of hours that he had worked, and from this the

man computed the amount due him. He had a canvas bag full of greenbacks and severa others fall of sliver and coppers, and from these he made up the pay for each man. The news that the paymester had some down aproad along Broadway rem one gang to the other, and press res jammed with laborers, each imp ols turn. The street was so crowded that it was im ole for either teams or pedestrians to get through, and Uncle Sam's mail wagons were burred out with the cest. It was such an unusual circumstance that crowds gathered on Broadway to watch the threng. The pay master seemed to be entirely indifferent to the fact tha he was blocking the theroughfare and when he spoke occasionally, it was to swear at some unusually imortunate inborer. Generally isborers of this kind re-sive their pay in envelopes which have been made up eforehand, but this time is seems that the payment finish and as if there were fresh acces of the laborers all the time. It was after dark before

A man who returned from Chicago yesterday, I peaking of the Cronin trial and the interest the people of the Windy City took in its developments, said: "We, ere in New York, have so idea of the peculiar t that the power and strength of the Clan-na-Gael, s gought out by the various witnesses in the famou brought out by the various witnesses in the famous urial, has aroused there, and the faciling of suspicion and tear that seems to pervade all classes in regard to it. While riding is one of the street cars with a friend of many years' standing I said to him alwaysly: 'What do you think of this society i' and with an unconspisonly furtive giance around he drew nearer to mis and dropped his voice to a whisher when he answered, apparently leading 1 to him or and worked the parently fearful of being overheard. And I noticed the me thing at other times with other mople. There is society; no one knows who may come under its ban and it is not one or two or a few people who fare tha way; it is every eas. Chicago is a great place for brag but I did not find any one willing to brag very much egarding the Chin-na-Gael exposures.

Superintendent of the Census Porter recently received letter angreiting that statistics be gathered relative o the chewiag gum habit. A visitor at one of the u town hetely last week is the proprietor of a cheving gum fastery in Eikhart, Ind. Speaking of his factory, which is see of the smallest and least important in the

verth of the stuff. We employ 150 men and girls, and we ship to jobbing houses in every large city in the There are in the United Sta county. There are in the United States alone fully a dears large factories, emploring as many people as we da and in most cases more. The annual output of thest factories will average \$450,000 per year, making a total production of more than \$6,000,000, and there are enough a maller confectionery establishments to increase

A curious incident occurred on lower Broadway the place afternoon. A man who was walking along with the crowd saw a friend standing on the steps of one of tto big office buildings and called to him. At the sam ime he walked toward him and extended his hand. At his particular mement the crowd had been swept to see side and came marching right down upon him. The result was that he was pushed, with his hand still ex tended, some dosen feet away, and presently found himself face to face with a pretty young woman, who was walking along entirely oblivious of his existence. soth were naturally compelled to stop, and the were "Helle" was still trembling on his lips. She looked up in a startled way and shrank back, while he turned rec as a lobster, and, muttering an awkward apology, withrow his hand. The friend on the stone

njoying the seens in the mean time. He was a large man and wore a gray ulster. A pair of glasses added to his intellectual appearance. He walked sedately up the stairs of the elevated station at Chambers street. He had several packages. One of them, a bag containing beans, was held under his arm Suddenly a bean escaped and rolled downward, bouncing from mep to stop. It was followed by an-other, and another; and directly there was a stream of beans cascading down the stairs behind the unman. Several people called to him, but he did not grasp the situation until he had reached the top. Then, after a critical examination of the empty bag, he turned to the smiling crowd, and, with the air of one imparting a great truth, said: "There's a hole is it!"

"This bemieck was out on Maryland Heights by the hero who last left the field of Anticiam" is the legend on a pasteboard placard upon a huge heap of ever-green boughs in front of one of the stores in the produce

"Say, here's a bill to be sworn to," said a young man, cahing into a busy merchant's office in the wholesal istrict resterday. The merchant began to fume show ices of time, but the young man cut him short with.
"That's all right; there's Mr. —, he's a notary, at that
window right across the atreet, and he says all you'll
have to do will be to shake the paper and hold up your hand, and he'll know what you mean and put on his seal." The merchant went to the window and held up his hand according to orders, a young man across the street nodded and smiled, and the onth was recorded here below, whether the recording angel got track of !

It would add to the pleasing effect of stage perform ances sometimes if young ladies who take the parts of pages and similar tights-wearing characters were warned not to sit on dusty banches just prior to their ntrance upon the stage.

Mr. Lawrence Barrett's retirement from the stage is not a surprise either to his professional associates or to people who have recently seen him on the street. The glandular trouble from which he is suffering had so completely disfigured him that he went to Europe especially for treatment last summer. The treatment was unsuccessful in every way, for it increased the swelling considerably. Before the recent operation for its relief the whole right side of the tragedian's face and nack was swollen to the extent of three or four inches so that he had to have his collars and coat out to fit it.

Monithy, Wenithy, and Anything but Wise.

This is an early-to-bed-and-early-to-rise Administration. The President has a way of retiring to his room and there reading a good deal before failing salesp. Mr. Wanamaker skinks it wisked to stay up late o' nights. Old Gov. Proctor, after the fashion of his kind up in Vermont, goes to bed as soon as candle are needed in order to save gas

> He Got It. From the meters Journal

Among the passengers on a Western train recently was a weason very much everdressed, accompanied by a hright-looking sowes girl and a self-willed typnanical boy of shout it years.

The boy aroused the indignation of the passengers by his continual shricks and his half as a seriam and his visionanans toward his pectant nurse. He tense has been not account of the passengers by his continual shricks and his her been not account of the passengers by his continual to the his pectant nurse. He tense the without a word of remonstrance from the machine the his head, and finally open in her face, without a word of remonstrance from the machine the how has his predicted any firmades the making children and a remonstrance from the machine children on passed hereaff for a nar, and shout the time the boy had liapped the nurse for the lifth time a wasp came sating in and fave on the window of the nurse seal that he had and said occaringly: "Harry master touch. Buy bits harry "Harry master touch. Buy bits harry "Harry master touch. Buy bits harry "Harry streamed savagely, and began to his and pegad he nurse.

The more account his hard and said constingly: "Harry dreamed savagely, and began to his and pegad he nurse.

The more than the period on the property of the savagely, and began to his hard had been accounted by the best of the period on the property of the his hard and he was the period on the property of the low of the period on the period on

what he wants at once ""

"But, ma'am, iy's a ""

"But, ma'am, iy's a ""

"But, ma'am, iy's a ""

"The seasouraged, flarry clubched at the wasp and saught it. The foream that followed brought tears of joy to the passengery eyes.

The methor awois again.

"Mary," she cried. "let him have it."

Mary turned in her seat and said. confusedly: "He's jet it, ma'am."

The Patriarcha' ball on Monday, which opened the week's gaveties, was far and away the best ball that has ever been given at Dalmonico's. It looked as if Mr. McAllister was trying his hand on this first great function of the season, as a kind of promise of a superior achievement at the beginning of the new year, The hangings and floral decorations were rich and tasteful, the terrapin and champages abundant, and all the arrangements unexceptionable. There was the usual display of gowns, jewels, necks, arms, and pretty faces,

WHAT IS GOING ON IN SUCIETY.

Mrs. Astor was in velvet and diamonds, as usual, with emeralds of priceless value to relleve the sparkling stones and make them look still brighter. The stomacher that formed a sort of latticework over Mrs. Bradley Martin's bodice was an agreeable novelty, and the Eiffel Tower of gems that adorned her head selipsed Mrs. Delancey Kane's time-honored tiars, and probably all others that have been worn on this side of the Atlantic. Other ladies shone bravely, but Mrs. Martin outdid them all, and she had ample opportunity the display of dress and jewels in intricacies of the cotillon, of which Mr. Amory Carhart was the leader. It was rather a wild, weird dance under his generalship, but delightful to watch, being full of surprises, and leaving one uncertain what next to expect. The flying feet and whirling dresses of the dancers made a pretty effect of solor and movement, however, and as one young face after another flashed across the orbit of rision, sameness and monotony seemed to be laid at rest forever. A good many fresh gowns, however, did not dance, and the number of roung faces that alternated with the dowagers' Hamonds on the wall benches was rather sad o see. But the men in the doorways set their faces like flints against all who would really have been grateful for a passing notice, while they gathered in crowds around pronounced

There was a host of pretty girls from other ities, whom the wall flowers thought might better have been dancing, in the places where they rightfully belonged, but who had rather a monopoly of the best men all the same. Miss Schreiner was conspicuous in the throng, and carried a bouquet with streamers even longer than herself. Miss Mitchell called forth much admiring comment. Mrs. Adair and Mrs. Paget took supper together, and, as they are doubtless in the habit of meeting frequently in their London life, have naturally much in common, but ose who look upon them as contemporaries in social history are very much in error as t dates. Mrs. Adair antedates Mrs. Paget by many years, and is already in the early afterneon of life, while Mrs. Paget belongs to the set of lovely and lively girls who were celebrated for many things in their day, but who have hardly yet reached the meridian.

who had more than enough attention

and adulation as it was.

With the exception of a "small and early" at Mrs. John E. Parsons's, which seemed to be a kind of consolation dance for those who had wasted their sweetness on the desert air of Delmonico's overcrowded rooms, and which was thoroughly enjoyed by those who took part in it, there have been no dancing parties but the Patriarchs! this week.

The reception at Mrs. Cornelius Vanderblits on Wednesday, which was a feast for the eyes to the multitude who were present, the sec meeting of the Thursday Evening Club at Mrs Minton's, and a great deal of tea drinking out of Sèvres and Dresden cups have filled up the cad hours and left very little time for Christmas shopping. The opera has been well attended this week,

Vednesday evening, when the Pan-American delegates filled the bagnoire boxes and over-flowed into the first tier, being particularly brilliant. On that occasion Mrs. Cleveland was with Mrs. Whitney, and, as usual, the rallying point of a throng of admirers, among them he Honor the Mayor. In adjoining boxes were Mrs. Van Bensselaer Kennedy. Miss Willing Miss Randolph, Mrs. William Sloans, Miss Mitchell, and Miss Josephine Johnson. On the opposite side of the house Mrs. W. W. Astors regal beauty was reënforced by the piquad charms of little Mrs. Ladenburg, who looked a though she might be Mrs. Astor's younger sister. Mrs. Paran Stevens had with her Mrs. Edward Padelford and Miss Leiter; Mrs. Sew-ard Webb brought Mrs. A. Belmont, Jr., and Miss Post, and with Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbill was to be seen the fair form of Miss Amy Bend. Up stairs Mrs. Bradley Martin, Mrs. Welman, Mrs. Cooper, the Misses Goodridm with huge bouquets of chrysanthemums, and

Miss Morosini helped to decorate the house. Thursday was a dinner night. Baron Hais Stokes, made his first how to New York society on that evening at a monster banquet given in his honor by his future mother-in-law. Mrs. & P. Stokes. On the same evening Mrs. Law rence Kip gave a rosebud dinner for her daughter, where Miss Hargous, Miss Rita Kernochan, Miss Wilson, and other native bestdes were not brought into competition with their bonbons, their beaux and all their belongings serenely to themselves. Mrs. Law rence Turnure also had friends at dinner Washington square there was another res bud dinner, when Mrs. Isaac Bronson also en tertained a dozen of her young daughter friends, while Capt and Mrs. Beach gather around their highly decorated board digni

taries, both elerical and military. Mrs. Hilborne Roosevelt scored a triumph he Thursday Evening Club by her clever ad ing in "Old Love Letters," and displayed egree of histrionic talent which but few an teurs possess. She was well supported by M Oropper and Mr. Minton, and the little plan with its mixture of humor and sentiment, wa

given with great animation. The engagement is announced of Miss Lis zie Frick of Baltimore, a sister of Mrs. Robet Garrett, to Mr. Frank Foster, an Englishma for many years resident in this country. The wedding of Mr. Stanley Mortimer an Miss Tissie Hall will take place in the latte part of next month. Mr. Mortimer is up an

about, and promises soon to recover entire from the effects of his severe accident. Subscriptions have been invited for a serie of small and early dances to be given at She ry's Booms. Jan. 7. Jan. 28, and Feb. 18. To patronesses are Mrs. W. W. Astor. Mrs. A. Be mont, Jr., Mrs. Fred. Bronson, Mrs. A. Ise Jr., Mrs. Ogden Goelet, Mrs. Wetmore, Mrs. R. Roosevelt, and Mrs. C. Vanderbilt. managers are to be Messrs. J. K. Sturges, E. Winthrop, James Otis, and Goold H. Redmon Another series of entertainments of the sa

kind and at the same place is proposed, to managed by Mrs. Van Renaselaer Cruger. A Drayton, Mrs. Robert Goelet, Mrs. Oliver Ise Mrs. Kountze, Mrs. Ladenburg, Mrs. Brad Martin, Mrs. Elliott Roosevelt, and Mrs. Wh ney. The dates named are Jan. 25, Feb. 8. April 5. The mildness of the winter has allowed

hunting at Hempetead to be prolonged till unusually late period, and yesterday's run one of the best of the season. Nearly all of Hempstead coterie, however, have come town, and the Master of the Hunt, Mr. Thou Hitchcock. Jr., will start for the South the of this week, on Mr. Raiph Ellis's yacht. to spect a proposed location for a winter hunt country. This will necessarily put an end the runs on Long Island until spring. With the exception of the opers, and of l

Bradley Martin's Christmas eve surp party, next week will be given up to fabulous deities who are supposed to presover Christmas trees, and to inhabit chimn and other mysterious localities. Nor is in cent childhood the only period of life when interest is felt in the interchange of gifts Christmas time, gifts in which sentiment, terest, and uselessness are jumbled togethin a very funny way. The great problem is find a suitable and acceptable present for one to best young man, who possesses everything under the sun that ever was made, and has no consciousness of having a want ungratified She's changed that six times," said one of Tiffany's weary clerks the other day, as a pretty girl disappeared with a small parcel,
"and after all has taken what no man in his
senses over uses, an amber clearette heiden?"